SUNDAY, APRIL 13, 1902.

DAILY, Per Month...

SUNDAY, Per Year.
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month. tage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN. New York City.

PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, an

e No. 10. Boulevard des Capucines If our friends who favor us with manuscripts f wish to have rejected articles returned, the must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

### The Troubles in Belgium.

It is a political, and not an industrial, agitation which has culminated in riots at Brussels and in other Belgian towns. and which has caused the Council-General of the Labor party in that kingdom to issue a manifesto recommending a general strike for Monday, April 14. It remains to be seen whether this collective demonstration will have the far-reaching political results brought about by the universal strike proclaimed in Belgium nine years ago.

It is well known that, up to 1893, the franchise was more restricted in Belgium than in any other country professing to enjoy free institutions. The number of qualified electors did not much exceed 130,000. Repeated attempts to widen the suffrage by Constitutional means had failed, but, in the year named, an outbreak which threatened revolution, and which, through a universal strike, paralyzed the national industries, coerced the Parliament into recognizing the principle of universal suffrage, complicated, however, with provisions for plural voting which were intended to assure preponderance to the propertyowning classes. According to these provisions, which have been operative for the last eight years, every citizen over 25 can vote, but voters over 35, if married or widowers, with legitimate issue, and paying five francs a year in house tax, have a supplementary vote, as has also every one of the younger class possessed of a certain amount of property. The recognition of property as entitling the owner to a second vote was, of course, a concession to the Conservatives, but a concession was also made to the old-fashioned Liberals of the Frère Orban type, who had always maintained that a given number of highly educated men should have more weight at the ballot box than the same number of uneducated persons. In deference to this demand, it was enacted that graduates from establishments representing the higher education, or men offering equivalent proof of intellectual equipment, should have two supplementary votes.

Experience has shown that the aggregate effect of the provisions for plural voting defeats the ostensible purpose of the law of 1893, which purported, as we have said, to establish universal suffrage. At the last Parliamentary election, the number of citizens over 35 qualified to cast at least one vote exceeded 1,453,000, which, of course, was a vast improvement over the 130,000 citizens who monopolized the franchise under the old system. The supplementary ballots cast, however, by those entitled to more than one vote numbered upward of 787,000, and sufficed to turn the scale against the Liberals, Radicals and Socialists in a great many constituencies. Hence the present agitation, which aims to abolish the provisions

citizen one vote. The Belgians will be behind the times the German Reichstag and the French Chamber of Deputies in adopting the principle of universal suffrage pure and simple as the basis for the election of the popular branch of their National Legislature

## The War of the Wooden Bowl.

The Yale Wooden Spoon and the glories of the Cochlealaureate are known to readers of ancient history, but the Wooden Bowl of the University of Pennsylvania is much less celebrated, at least outside of that State, which has a way of being sufficient unto itself and is a little shy about allowing its legends and traditions to trickle into the rest of the world. Students of college folklore may know just why and for what good purpose the sophomores and freshseeker into the mysteries of college customs often finds himself up a tree. In fight now because it is the custom. No following language:

farther neck This annual " event " took place last Thursday on the old athletic field of the university, and 2,000 persons went to son it. The captain of the freshman football team was the " bowlman," and nine husky youths were his guards. When the whistle sounded, the nine sophomore guards brought themselves and the bow! to the centre of the field. Then the classes " went for each other." By what the Philadelphia Times historian sails " an artful movement," the freshmen" pirated the bowlman through the side of the line and rushed him rap- | with them kdly to the fence. They had him over the fence and into the atreet terfore the sophomores knew where they were at

Cheers. Whitele gootsde. esphotners and drive 'em up the field in giving as a reason for refusing to supplies a s eighomores and drive 'em up the field :

sophomores upon a photographer who the criminal law will take cognizance of was shepherding the freshmen and getting ready to take a picture of them. He escaped with his life and part of his camera.

What is known of the origin and his-

tory of the bowl fight is thus recounted: "The contest was formerly fought in winter often amid snow. The last third honor man in

the freshman class, tradition said, must be seized mmediately after the announcement of the results of the mid-year examinations and placed in the sophomore bowl. It was the duty of the freshmen then to protect their bowlman against sophomoric assaults and, if possible, capture the wooden trophy and break it, a task not very feasible, as many a class has discovered, except upon a fireplug in the street, where there is much danger of unhappy conflicts with the police. Although the system of marking students at the university has changed, the classes still fight on modified terms and under definite rules behind a fence in the privacy of the

The present high specialization of college athletics and the improved relations between sophomores and freshseem to make the bowl fight a rather juvenile form of amusement.

The Mayor Against Home Rule. Mayor Low has at last virtually declared himself squarely against home rule, and, what is still more remarkable, against local control over railroad franchises and railroad construction. He has asked Governor ODELL to veto the Kelsey bill, which gives the Board of Aldermen power to grant tunnel railroad franchises-a bill which although framed in general language was intended practically to give the Pennsylvania Railroad power to fix a terminus on the island of Manhattan.

In its stead the Mayor wants the Governor to approve the Stranahan bill, which gives to the Rapid Transit Commission the same power originally given by the Kelsey bill to the Aldermen.

The Mayor says that no franchise can be granted under the Stranahan act except with the consent of the Mayor and the Aldermen. This plea in extenuation amounts to little, for the local authorities under the act cannot grant the franchises, but have merely the power " to approve or disapprove the franchise after it has been given. In other words a nominal veto power is left to the local authorities—a power which in practice would seldom if ever be exercised-a power not creative but merely obstructive.

In his very memorandum favoring the granting of new and enlarged powers to the already almost omnipotent Rapid Transit Commission the Mayor candidly admits that what he recommends is indefensible in principle. He says:

"I am obliged, however, to recognize that, in taking this view, I am assenting to a very broad extension of the powers hitherto understood as belonging to this board. I do not believe that it will be permanently satisfactory to have these great powers exercised by a State board that is self-perpetuating. The board that exercises powers such as these should be, in each city that it affects, a city board appointed for long terms by the Mayo of the city concerned."

After stating that the personnel of the Rapid Transit Commission cannot be improved, Mr. Low writes:

" But I appreciate that the enlargement of the powers of the board will lead sooner or later to a change in the status of the board."

The Rapid Transit Commissioner are State officers, flourishing under the grant of almost unlimited powers by the Legislature. They are above all local authorities; they are above and beyond the people, and above and bech of any constitute thority save that of the courts.

They are the only officers in the United States who can perpetuate themselves, for plural voting, and to give each adult through their undemocratic power of selecting their own successors, and who thus can dictate to unborn generaif they do not follow the example of tions. How then can their status be changed as the Mayor foretells? In one way only and that is by their abolition and the transfer of their functions to " a city board appointed by the Mayor of the city concerned," as Mr. Low halfheartedly indicates. His message is inconsistent. If "powers such as these" should be exercised by a city board, why does he ask the Governor to give them to a State board?

# The Function of an Injunction.

A firm of bookbinders in the borough of Brooklyn, Messrs. HEBZOG & ERBE, applied last week to Mr. Justice GAYNOR of the Supreme Court for an injunction order restraining the striking employees of the firm from interfering with the non-union men who had replaced union men formerly employed by the conmen of the University of Pennsylvania cern. Many acts of interference which fight a bowl fight every year. The had been committed by the strikers were duly set forth.

Judge GAYNOB denied the applicathat whimsical world causes other than tion for an injunction on the ground that pure deviltry and thirst for a shindy are no actual violence had been committed, likely to be obscure. There is a bowl and in his decision he made use of the

This is not a case for an injunction in advance of a trial. No similar has been done to person or property. Capital and lebur have an equal right our anticle Col. Watterson warned the country that if the Republicans get another lease of power, and Mr. Hoan extrate and legitimate. The courts should not interfere except in a case of obvious necessity.

The investment of the injunction is advance in the scaffold, for in a previous accountry that if the Republicans get another lease of power, and Mr. Hoan extrate and legitimate. The courts should not another lease of power, and Mr. Hoan extrate except in a case of obvious necessity.

The investment of the ground of the injunct year in the bander, which is the particle of the injunction of the particle of the injunction of the inj beyond this it has been as above of power. These pisinists arem to have brought on the trouble of the peril overhanging while of proof to its incompetent as evidence by minimum and accidence posting in their factors a notice that they will not recognize armitable old grathenine would make may that " end a newslay or business find on the story of finite and the polymers." any Bouldmodes: Union. Where employees have blood run rold, if it did not money to use, any one with contemp record towards

regions should be consider to temps are take

In Judge Garnon's opinion above In Judge Garnon above to the advent of blooms busing affine was such as the law since not become the sum of the control of the read House and the read the sum of the read the sum of the read that Freehomen rush upon the The first suitable the dudge makes is of Representatives elected in boveniber any that they do not think the fund.

hed some of the character is to restrain evengeloing to enjoin the "the Crampacker scheme" will "the Antonia the Second t plots loss must of their ciothes. But commission of crime or of sets of vio- open Parisons a feet with the council approached the contribution, has received time is called and the suphomores still lence, allied in their nature to crime, and quence, if not the purpose, to plack a morniod and institutive returns have the hord. Fromtingen ching to it to prevent injury to person or to prop. | thence the blond, short and that " Mr authly and fight and struggle all the way arty. And in strikes, although sets of | Catuaracause's machine " will throw out. Frameth Books of the punished as violations of the property and person, because if detected to make the next through the property and person, because if detected to make the next through the property and person, because if detected to make the next through the property and person, because if detected to make the next through the property and person, because if detected to make the next through the next through the property and person, because if detected to make the next through the next through the next through the next through the person of the significant to make the next through through the next through the next through thr

their offences.

When interferences, actual or threat ened, with property or rights of a pecuniary nature appear, the jurisdiction of the Court of Equity arises and it is not destroyed by the fact that they are accompanied by or are themselves violations of the criminal law.

Of course, if a court waits to issue an order of injunction until violence has been actually committed to person or property, in so far as the particular acts of violence which should have been enjoined are concerned, the remedy has been lost, and all that remains is to seek redress for the injury done or to secure punishment of the offender. The injunctive power of the courts might as well be abolished if it is never to be exercised to restrain threatened violence.

The second mistake of the Judge is rapping the plaintiffs over the knuckles, because they dared to post in their factory notice that they would not recognize the Bookbinders' Union.

The courts are supposed to stand upon an exalted plane and to be far removed from the advocacy of expediency or from advising citizens to surrender their freedom of action merely because it may be convenient or useful so to do.

We know of no case where "courts and Judges of first instance" have abused their power of granting injunction orders, but we know of many instances where the refusal of courts to enjoin conspirators has been fruitful of wrong and has inflicted irreparable damage upon the rights of property.

But Judge GAYNOR'S refusal to give an injured petitioner the protection of the law didn't have to wait long for its effect to be illustrated. The newspapers of almost the next day told of violent assaults on Herzog & Erbe's employees.

Discussion With Col. Watterson. One of the most charming gentlemen and conscientious patriots anywhere between Allegash, Maine, and Twohig, Texas, complains that THE SUN does not accept with sufficient gravity of demeanor his theory that this republic is in danger of being bronco-busted. If you draw a straight line on the map from Allegash to Twohig, it will be found to pass very near to the office of our esteemed contemporary, the Courier-Journal, which remarks:

" THE SUN often corruscates. It never discusses Its ingenious device is to catch a passing fly upon the nib of its gray goose quill, but instead of dissecting things for the instruction of its readers, it dresses the chosen victim in a suit of its own verbal finery, and, thus disguised, proceeds to put it through a series of tricks for their amusement The unhappy editor of the Courter-Journal has often done duty for this fly."

Continuing the infelicitous metaphor of the acrobatic fly, Col. WATTERSON goes on to say:

" And then, with all the benignancy of My Uncle TOBY himself, THE SUN dismisses its little fly into thin air, as but the unsubstantial fabric of a vision It is delightful, but it is not politics."

We certainly do not admit that we have treated, or are treating, or ever shall treat the distinguished complainant with anything but intellectual admiration and sincerely affectionate regard. His continued presence in politics and journalism is one of the things that make life worth living for us and for many thousands of other Americans. His too modest comparison of himself to an insignificant insect does not accurately indicate his actual relation to Democratic policy or to the Democratic fly on the axle, he might better be com- and deals of former days were those of pared to the fly-wheel of his party's expressed, always interesting, and often heeded and adopted with profit to the Democracy. We say this much, at the risk of seeming to insist on undisputed facts, because we think that Col. WAT-TERSON'S metaphor is unjust to himself. If he were indeed a little fly, and THE SUN were Uncle TOBY, we should be loath to let him go as long as he cared to

remain in our company. This, however, has nothing to do with Col. WATTERSON'S present apprehensions concerning the fate of Senator HOAR of Massachusetts. The Colonel informs us that in his opinion the Crumpacker resolution and the recent rebuke of Gen. MILES both have a very close connection with what he calls "the being a policeman, the The prevailing opinion of the Appendix of the Append progressive assumption by the Executive Department of despotic powers and tyrannical practices. He says:

" Milins has served merely as an object lesson, a horrid example, to warn other officers of the army to keep their mouths and eyes shot and the first indictment remained undecided, cases and is, therefore, mentioned by way and discouragement and general apathy Sensior Hoan's turn wer come when these assump but another sailout ground for reversing of explanation. popular indifference, have been supplemented by tieneral of the Army and raise a staff more directly. subservient to the President and Mr Chempack no a machine has thrown sof enough Democrats to make the next Congress safety Republican

The motion is desired but all the persons one:

Individual and forestole the question of the desired in providing experience of the Assistant Figure 2 and forestole the current of the providing experience of the providing experience. relation of the trumpacker resolution, reads. The method pursued by the prose-

WATTERSON believes it to be, and if it NORTHERN SECURITIES VADE BRO. JOHN, TRAPPIST, AGED 9. should be passed by the present Congress, it could not effect the reduction of the Democratic vote in a single Southern district at the next Congress election. If the House then elected is Republican, the majority, however revolutionary its purposes, will not need to throw out any Democratic members. If the next House is Democratic, as the Colonel hopes to make it, the Republican minority will obviously be in no position to use the Crumpacker machine " to throw out a single Democrat.

The Army in the Philippines. We do not hesitate to say that in character the American people are more humane and considerate of their fellows, than any other known to civilization. They are cool-headed also, and of a judicial temperament, and they like fair play. The United States Army is made of the material just described. It would be difficult to understand, then, the sudden home attack upon our troops in the Philippines pending a military trial there were it not impossible to decide whether the howling is veritable indignation at the alleged offences or an anti-imperialistic shout of gratification.

The United States is proceeding to establish order among certain savage or barbarous tribes in an Eastern island that forms part of our domain. Major Waller's description of the mutilations which the Samar natives had visited upon the Americans was, in all probability, well within the facts, and, taking the Philippine campaign as a whole, we have not the slightest doubt that if there has been practical fault on the part of the American commanders and their troops, it has been on the side of humanity rather than severity.

How interesting, though, it is to hear from anti-imperialistic organs of the extraordinary amount of Philippine good feeling which injudicious treatment on our part will check, if not destroy! The evidence accumulates that American progress in the Philippines has been something extraordinary

We have carefully looked through the volume of poems published in Topeka in 1885 by Mr. EUGENE F. WARE, and we are prepared to affirm that they disclose no eason why he shouldn't be a good Pension Commissioner.

It is to be regretted that Mr. SANTOS-DUMONT had to pay duty on the machinery he imported, but that requirement hap-

The Louisville and Nashville sensation of resterday and the day before must make those critics who are familiar with the speculators and speculations of this country in former days open their eyes very wide. A Western individual who a few years ago ras a salesman of barbed wire along the Missouri roads, rushes breezily into the New York market to-day and in a few days' trading obtains control of a great railroad system. We assume that he makes his purchase not with the idea of owning and running a railroad, but with the idea of selling again to the highest bidder the property which he has acquired.

He is the modern speculator. Instead of bothering itself with a few thousand shares of stock, speculation of to-day swings its line of 200,000 or 300,000 shares, and extends its operations from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and to do this requires the cooperation of banks, trust companies and nancial institutions on an enormous scale. Compared with the gigantic movements that now take place upon the New York

mechanism. He helps materially to Friends of the United States Senate and keep things going. His political sugges- of the State of Illinois have regretted for tions are usually pertinent, always vividly | many years that the Hon. ROBERT R. HITT, the chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Relations, was not a Senator. The announcement of Mr. HITT's candidacy is, therefore, very satisfactory.

stand how the Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW'S prohibitions of that State. remarks about proportionate representation can be made useful as an argument | brought last December in one of the State against the proposed plan of popular election of Senators.

The Appellate Division of this department on Friday reversed the conviction of Wardman GEORGE BISSERT, who was senenced last November by Recorder GOFF o five years and a half in State prison. BISSERT's offence was accepting a bribe of \$550 from LENA SCHMIDT, the keeper of a disorderly house, BISSERT at the time

pellate Division written by Mr. Justice McLaughlin, and concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Entist and Mr. Justico Lacoman, holds that the accused the testimony of a won-an named NETTIE. DERSIER, who said she heard the alleged To THE LUTION OF THE SCH-Sir- I have briber ask the accessed why he did not have pead with much laterest, in your daily col-up to his agreement, but she did not hear laune, your able editorial on. The Bicycle that statements made to the presence of a party are not received as an idence in thems selves, but only for the purpose of asserting the party's reply. The ground of continue that the conduct that is continued that the conduct that is continued that the conduct that is continued that the conduct result is the amount of continued that the conduct result is the amount of continued that the conduct result is the amount of continued that the conduct result is the amount of continued that the conduct result is the amount of continued that the conduct result is the amount of continued to the continued to the conduct result is the conduct result in the conduct result in the conduct result is the conduct result in the conduct result in the conduct result is the conduct result in the conduct result in the conduct result is the conduct result in the conduct result in the conduct result is the conduct result in the conduct result in the conduct result is the conduct result in the conduct result in the conduct result result is the conduct result in the conduct result in the conduct result result is the conduct result result in the conduct result result is the conduct result result result. "This is not a case for an injunction in advance of a trial. No column has been done to person or property. Capital and labor have an equal right.

"Mr. Hoak's turn," we infer, means porty are not received as variences in thems not a trial. For the purpose of ascorporate Capital and labor have an equal right.

reasoned that it is convenient and useful thing to thint for Wattanness than be constanted. Think a theoreticity become caused by smallarrange to lawful latest organizations and in deal. Such is it splitts right to our today, taking it that right with two

## Pleasupth Backten

Different Suits Disposed or Pending. The various proceedings against the

as follows: I. Upon Jan. 27, 1902, the State of Minnesota made application to the Supreme Court of the United States to be allowed to file a bill of complaint against the Northern Securities Company as sole defendant. This was based upon the provision of the Constitution of the United States that the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction of all suits by a State against citizens of another State. The claim asserted was that the organization of the Securities Company violated certain statutes of Minnesota prohibiting consolidation of parallel or competing railroads and also combinations in restraint of trade or commerce or interfering with open and free competition. Upon Feb. 24, 1902, the Supreme Court denied the application upon the ground that the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railway companies were necessary parties: that the court could, therefore, grant no relief in their absence and that if they were joined the jurisdiction of the court would be defeated because those companies were citizens of Minnesota and the court would have no power to entertain a suit by a State against its own citizens. This proceeding is, therefore, at an end.

II. Upon March 3, 1902, the Attorney-General of the United States filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota a petition in the name of the United States as complainant against the Northern Securities Company and the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railway companies and various individual defendants claiming that the organization of the Securities Company constituted a violation of the act of Congress of July 2, 1890, known as the Sherman Anti-Trust et, upon the ground that it was a combination in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States and an attempt to monopolize a part of such trade or comnerce. Upon April 7 most of the defendants filed appearances in this case and their answers will be due upon May 5.

III. Upon April 4, 1902, the State of Minnesota instituted a suit in the District Court of Ramsey county in that State against the Northern Securities Company and the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railway companies. The grounds of this suit comprise those alleged in the aforesaid application of the State of Minnesota to he Supreme Court of the United States, and also a claim that the matter is within the Sherman Anti-Trust act above mentioned. Inasmuch as the Northern Securities Company is not within the jurisdiction of the State, it seems unlikely that any-

thing can be accomplished by this suit. IV. Upon April 7, 1902, the State of Wash. ngton made application to the Supreme Court of the United States to be allowed to file a bill of complaint against the Northern Securities Company and the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway companies. This proposed bill is substantially identical in its allegations with that sought to be filed in the Supreme Court by the State of Minnesota as above stated, and the Attorney-General of the State of Minnesota oins in it as counsel. The only important difference in the application is that the present claim depends not upon Minnesota statutes, but upon some Constitutional provisions of the State of Washington, and that the railway companies are joined as defendants and, as neither of them is a citizen of the State of Washington, the questions of parties and of jurisdiction, apon which the Supreme Court acted in denying the motion of the State of Minnesota, will, therefore, not arise. The Supreme Court has announced that it will ear argument upon the question of allowing this bill to be filed upon next Monday, the 14th inst.

One suit is, therefore, now pending instiorganization. Instead of being a mere Stock Exchange the speculative corners tuted by the Attorney-General in the name of the United States for the purpose of testing the question whether the case comes | tim within the Federal Anti-Trust act. Another suit is pending in the State courts of Minnesota upon the claim that the case is within the statutes of that State and also of the Federal Anti-Trust act. An application by the State of Washington to be allowed to file an original bill is pending in the Supreme Court upon the ground We must confess our inability to under- that the case is within certain Constitutional

In addition to the above, an action was courts of Minnesota by one Peter Power against the Northern Pacific company alleging that said Power was the owner of 100 shares of the common stock of the com pany and seeking to enjoin the retirement of its preferred stock. A preliminary injunction was granted in the State court, the case was removed by the company to the case was removed by the company to the United States Circuit Court and the injunction was vacated. The preferred stock was all retired upon Jan. 1 last. Nevertheless the plaintiff has proceeded to take testimony and the recent depositions of Messrs. Morgan, Schiff, Steele and others were taken in this action. The case has no direct bearing upon the standing of the Northern Securities Company, but is obshould not have been brought to trial on viously being coupleyed as a means of prothe second indictment when his demurrer to curing hef smatten for use in the other

# Biesele Bestyal.

The Life of a Child Monk of the Strictest Sect in a Canada Monastery. From the Catholic Transcript.

Let me introduce to you Brother John. Northern Securities Company have been monk; residence, Trappist monastery, Oka age, 9 years. Nine years old, a monk and happy as the day is long. Nine years old in his boy make-up than are usualy found in lives of full-grown people! Nine years old and possessed of sufficient knowledge of the world to detest it and of sufficient love for od to give up all in order to serve Him Nine years old, at Oka, in the brown habit and cowl, serious, silent, meditating, doing penance and chopping wood; this is Brother John. But where is Oka? It is a little Canadian settlement, founded by the Indians long years ago and renowned as a trading place, situated on the Ottawa river, near its confluence with the St. Lawrence. A short distance off to the east, on the mountain side, is the Trappist monastery—a large stone main building of severe aspect, with its numerous outhouses shops, dairies, &c., nestling in a depressiof the slope. Away from it on all sides stretch acres of finely cultivated land, orchards and vineyards. The monastery shelters some sixty monks of the strictest order in the Church, all of whom are intensely interesting to the average outsider, and one is sure to monopolize the attention of the visitor from the start and give him food for reflection or many a long day after his departure from

Let us remember he is 9. His usual companion, in whose company I found him, is Brother Celestin, a giddy young thing of 75 or thereabouts, and behind him Brother John walks with downcast eyes, solemn tread, and serious mien. He never talks, he fasts and keeps vigil, he prays and chants and works -leads the life of a genuine monk, this marvellous youngster of another and better age If he breaks the rule, which happens sometimes, he confesses his fault in the community hall before the father abbot and brothers assembled, and accepts his penance with the philosophic humility of the most hardened weather-beaten anchoret. When you meet him he will not look up:

if he surmises you are staring at him, he will try to direct your vision to the patches

if he surmises you are staring at him, he will try to direct your vision to the patches on the back of his faded habit: if forced to face you, he will blush from ear to ear like a young culprit caught with his finger in the jam. He will answer your question with a "Yes" and "No" if the abbot orders him to speak, but he will give unmistakable signs of anxiety to be off and engaged in some more profitable occupation than posing for the curlosity of visitors.

Is he happy? Well, with due consideration for the value of words, that is putting it very likely. The fact is he simply revels in being a monk. This is his own element: he was made for it and it for him, and he lives this life to his little heart's content.

His father brought him here over a year ago because the lad, having heard of the place, by dint of tormenting had exacted a promise, and the promise had to be kept. Once there, he hazarded the remark that it would be a good place to stay. He was diplomatio in his advances: first asked, then begged, pleaded, besought and finally insisted on staying. What would mamma say? Plenty of others at home, twelve or fourteen, to take up mamma's time, and what else does she want than to know her boy is happy? What would the abbot say? That could be ascertained by consulting him. And the abbot examined this novel postulant. He acquainted himself with the particulars of the case and, as much to humor this extraordinary fancy that had taken possession of the boy as to give the case a test, consented to allow him to remain for a two weeks' trial. Those two weeks were as good as a lifetime. That was enough, and more than enough. Like the hero of Maiakoff, he whispered in his own ear that night while going to bed: "Here I am, here I stay," and he did. A week, a month passed with no sign of repentance on his part. Suggestions were evaded, proposals to return home were rejected. Then his attitude assumed a coaxing character not to be turned away. He would try and deserve the honor of remaining. And there he is yet, without

Another shocking piece of partiality to which he is subjected he is to eat meat every morning at breakfast. Who ever heard of such a thing in a Trappist monastery as eating meat! The father about seems to be leagued with the evil one in an effort to spoil his vocation, to ruin his monastic prospects and deprive him of rights that are his by virtue of his calling. This humiliating condition of affairs probably accounts for his chubby face, his row cheeks, a countenance from which beam innocence and health.

## NEW YORK FARMS.

### A Minnesota Expert Calls Them Slow, but Advises Westerners to Go East. From the Minneapolis Journal

The cheapest improved farms in the country to-day, all things considered, are in central New York in the estimation of a no less expert authority than O C Grogg, superintendent of the Minnesota Farmers' Insti-

Mr Gregg found a somewhat discouraging state of affairs among the farmers of that one-time famous agricultural section. Many have moved to the West and among the remaining ones there is a general feeling that their section has seen its best days and cannot hope longer to meet successfully the competition of the West. The fine courage and hopefulness of the Western farmer are rarely found there - Instead there are gloom Mr Gregg became convinced that their was nothing like as desperate condition was nothing like as desperate as the farmers themselves would make it out to be. That section has still excellent agricultural possibilities and any progressive

Western farmer would be perfectly safe, he holds, in selling out his high-priced farm here, and going down there and starting here, and good over again over again beveral causes have contributed to the beveral causes are not the farmers of present conditions among the farmers of New York, read Mr Greeg to-day in re-viewing the elitation or he sew it. First the land is in most cases builty run down from didness portions and associations of the Manual State of the State State of the Sta

THE HARTFORD ELECTION.

Described as Not Revolutionary From the Boston Evening Transcript. HARTFORD, Conn. April 10 -The causes which resulted in the election to the office of Mayor of Hartford of a clerk in a clothing store, who has only lived in the city sever years, and who is not a property owner here are naturally not well understood outside the city. The Economic League is the name of an organization of workingmen formed a few months ago for the purpose of enabling them to make their influence felt in local politics Some of those who joined it had voted the Republican ticket in former elections,

and a larger number had voted with the

Democrats

The suggestion that the league is a Bryanite concern has no foundation at all. The workingmen who were attracted to it felt that the municipal government was a good deal in the hands of a few people who had large financial interests in local corpora-tions, such as usually seek close relation with municipal bodies in all American cities an objectionable record. He was a Repub lican, who had been a candidate for

The last Mayor of Hartford had not made an objectionable record. He was a Republican, who had been a candidate for Mayor more than twenty years ago, and had been beaten at the polls. He was a life insurance agent, and not a man of large property interests, but having two rich and influential brothers. John P. Harbison is the manager and controlling spirit of the Hartford Clv Gas Light Company, a position which has held for a generation. Hugh Harbison was formerly superintendent of the Colt. Fire Arms Company, a position from which he retired with a large fortune. Alexander Harbison was the politician of the family All were born in the north of Ireland, and all are over 60 years of age. "Aleck," as he icommonly known, had enjoyed the favor neither of Gov. Bulkeley and his cotterie of Hartford Republicans, nor of the other coterishanown as the "Courant crowd." The Courant sharply antagonized his nomination in 190e. as it had done in 1876, when he first ran for the office of Mayor.

But secret societies to which "Aleck" belonged gained much power, and with their backing he was able to not only obtain the Republican nomination, but to be elected over a weak Democratic candidate by a majority of more than 3,000 votes. Many of these votes were Democratic. No strongerantagonisms were aroused during his two years in office, with a single exception, Mayor Harbison declined to reappoint as a member of the Health Board a local physician who was a brother-in-law of the most prominent Republican editor of Hartford. Thieditor's influence, which had been insufficient to prevent the nomination of Mayor Harbison two years ago, was strong enough to turn the scale against him in the Republican City Convention this year. The result was to throw the Harbison family pull against the young Republican business man, who got the nomination away from Mayor Aleck, and the result proved that this was one of the controlling influences in the election.

On the Democrats to retain their party connection. When the Economic League came forward

time did everything in their power to induce their followers to vote for the Republican candidate.

Thus, the former Republican Mayor and his friends threw their whole influence for the Democratic candidate, while the man who has been for years the chairman of the city Democratic Committee, did all he could for the Republican candidate. The Harbison influence, the knowledge that Mr Sullivan's election would put an end to the rule of the "gang" in the local Democracy, and the really fine organization of the workingmen were three powerful forces which together gave Hartford its young Irish Democratic Mayor. How potent the Harbison influence was is indicated by the fact that in the Mayor's home ward, which he carried by more than 800 majority two years ago, the majority this year was for Sullivan.

This explanation of the result in Hartford last Monday is worthy of record in order that nobody may suppose that this city is going over to socialism or bediam in its municipal government. It may be mentioned that one of the planks in the Economic League platform favors the establishment of a municipal gas plant, and yet the whole power of the gas company was thrown for the League candidate, and he would certainly have been defeated if it had been against him. In view of this fact, and also that a majority of the members of the City Council are politically opposed to the new Mayor, it may be inferred that there is no great probability of the city of Harfford embarking in any fool experiments in gas making for some time to come. The new Mayor has started off sensibly enough so ford embarking in any fool experiments in gas making for some time to come. The new Mayor has started off sensibly enough so far as his public utterances go, and he is likely to be well advised as to most of his official acts. He will naturally have to disappoint his followers a good deal, and he is hardly likely to be reflected two years hence, no matter how well he may bear himself.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I noted "A. Von De K.'s" letter in the columns of THE SUN, wherein this evidently foreign gentle-Sun, wherein this evidently foreign gentleman bewaits his misfortune by being pursued by female mashers (whatever that may mean) on our Riverside Drive. The kindest thing we can say of Mr. DeK. is that he is suffering from a mild form of hallucination, and there is not the slightest likelihood that any of the laddes who walk on Riverside Drive have given him a second glance, except perhaps of ridicule.

We have all seen 'DeK.' with his mustache a la Kaiser, mincing along with his small waist, artificially broad shoulders, the cynosure of the amused promenaders this 'Impossible' coat, cut in some absurd foreign style, and shoes at least two sizes too small—this together with a gilt-headed cane and a 'queer' hat, describes the man.

His inordinate vanity, no doubt, has caused him to misconstrue the amused glance of the charming American girl into the unseemity glances he has been used to on the boulevards of his native city.

Back to the mines.

H. D. C.

## New York State Medical Law.

From the New York Medical Journal.

The medical law of the State has been so amended that the Regents of the University of the State. in their discretion, admit conditionally to the medical examinations in the preliminary subjects anatomy, physiology and hygicae, and chemistry applicants to years old who meet the other requirements. Under this amendment the Regents have power to grant allowance of one of the four years of study the medical actional to granted and the results of the four years. of study in a medical school to graduates of college courses, registered by them as entitled to the Brill's bill making uniform the public health law relating to local boards of health; also the his providing that medical students admitted to preliminary State medical examination must be

### Obio Bill to Equative Women's and Men's Wages.

From the Columbus Disparch.
Section 1 That in any profession, pursuit of service of any sind, where female inter or professional service is employed such temple shall to paid for such labor or professional service the contomary amount of compensation paid male re-piopers for like service. Section 2. Any person firm respectation or publi

tourd violating the provisions of this are shall upon conviction thereof before any court of not potent jurisdiction, he fined to any come not bethan \$60 nor more than \$300 for each such offence.

it takes the editor to make a long story short. Charity sometimes begins at home, but frequency While one busines trouble the interest is usual

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